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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a viral infectious disease therapy agent. It is related with viral infectious disease therapy agents, such as an influenza virus, a Herpes virus, a hepatitis virus, a cytomegalovirus, and a human immunodeficiency virus, in more detail.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It has been shown clearly that it acts in recent years as that a nitrogen-monoxide radical (it may be written as the following and NO) is *** of an inner-bark origin blood vessel relaxing factor and a neuromessenger. On the other hand, it is also known that -NO will cause a failure in various cells and organizations with the high chemical reactivity when NO is produced and emitted superfluously, since [unstable] it is radical. Moreover, it was recently shown clearly that -NO was the important onset factor of endotoxin shock, such as septicemia.

[0003] They are various kinds in order to analyze the symptoms bioactive manifestation device of the former and NO in the living body. The inhibitor of -NO synthase (it may be hereafter written as NOS) has been used. NOS inhibitors, such as L-arginine analog which are the inhibitor to induction and activation of NOS, the inhibitor of the cofactor of NOS, and competitive inhibitor of the substrate of NOS as such an NOS inhibitor, are mentioned.

[0004] The above-mentioned NOS inhibitor is in the living body. It is thought possible it to be not only useful, but to use for the analysis of the pathophysiology-function of -NO as remedies, such as a cell and an organization failure, a shock, and an ischemic disease. However, in addition to having a bad influence to metabolic systems, such as normal urea cycles in the living body other than -NO composition system, administration to the living organism of an NOS inhibitor continues for a long period of time by administration of the matter concerned. -NO composition is controlled and we are anxious also about possibility that a living body's normal circulation and a neurological function will be spoiled by this. By therefore, different device from an NOS inhibitor The living body which can control the activity of -NO effectively has been asked for the safer matter.

[0005] Recently and this invention persons Imidazoline oxyl which is the organic compound which reacts for whether being -NO and Sumiya and controls the bioactive strongly N-oxide derivative (imidazolineoxyl N-oxide derivative; it may be hereafter written as a PTIO derivative) It found out as a -NO elimination agent (832 Biochemistry 32,827-1993). this PTIO derivative is a stable organic radical kind -- that bioactive is strongly controlled by carrying out a direct reaction to -NO.

[0006] Various pharmacological tests are tried paying attention to the operation of such a PTIO derivative. For example, a PTIO derivative is Sarcoma-180. Blood vessel permeability is controlled in a solid-carcinoma transplantation mouse (334 Jpn.J.Cancer Res.85,331-1994). Cryptococcus neofomans It receives and has an antibacterial action (3555 Infect. Immun. 61, 3552-1993), and thing (164 medical Ayumi and 166,161-1993) for which it has a strong blood-pressure maintenance operation and a kidney function improvement operation in the endotoxin-shock model of a rat etc. -- it is reported. Each of these suggests the possibility of application

to the anticancer agent of a PTIO derivative, an antimicrobial agent, or an antishock agent, and the operation over virus infection is not known.

[0007] It is known that it is one of the pathogenic manifestation devices that the immunoreaction guided according to a viral infectious disease works disadvantageously for a living body, and destroys a host cell by the immunological mechanism in various viral infection in diseases in recent years. For example, although the role of active oxygen attracts attention in the symptoms manifestation of various inflammatory diseases, the oxygen radical (O₂ and -) is increasing to influenza virus infection mouse lungs sharply, and it is known that the increment is completely changing to parallel with aggravation of a lesion. Furthermore, it is reported by medicating a virus infection mouse with the allopurinol which is the inhibitor of the self-sustaining mold SOD in the living body (super oxy-DODESU mutase) or xanthine oxidase that O₂ and - in the living body are removed, and a curative effect is acquired. From such a fact, it is suggested that the living body side factor of the host origins, such as an oxygen radical, involves in the symptoms manifestation of virus infection.

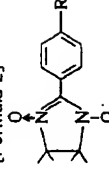
[0008] However, the viral infectious disease therapy agent with usefulness there are many points still unknown about the role of the living body side factor in virus infection symptoms, and high in view of a living body side factor is not yet obtained. Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to offer the viral infectious disease therapy agent which treats the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection effectively.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons found out that NOS was guided with the appearance of the pathological view (consolidation accompanied by the cellular infiltration, an ecchymosis, etc.) of influenza virus pneumonia. NOS although -NO is produced -- septicemia, the endotoxin shock, arthritis, etc. -- setting -- above -- Overproduction of -NO Causing various organization traumata with the chemical reactivity as a radical of the -NO itself is suggested. From the above-mentioned thing, it was superfluously produced also in the indirect lung tissue trauma device through the immunoreaction by the side of the living body seen by virus infection symptoms. Research was repeated paying attention to the ability of -NO to serve as a trauma factor. Consequently, the PTIO derivative which is -NO elimination agent finds out improving the symptoms of virus infection notably in a mouse influenza virus pneumonia model, and came to complete this invention.

[0010] That is, the summary of this invention is (1) general formula [0011].

[Formula 2]

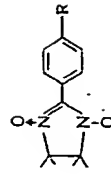


[0012] (--- R expresses a hydrogen atom, a carboxyl group, or a carboxy methoxy group among a formula.) -- imidazoline oxyl expressed It is related with a viral infectious disease therapy agent the above (1) which treats infection by the viral infectious disease therapy agent characterized by making N-oxide derivative into an active principle, the viral infectious disease therapy agent of the aforementioned (1) publication whose R in (2) general formulas is a hydrogen atom, (3) influenza viruses, the Herpes virus, the hepatitis virus, the cytomegalovirus, or the human immunodeficiency virus, or given in (2)

[0013] Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail. The PTIO derivative used by this invention is a stable organic radical kind expressed with the following general formula.

[0014]

[Formula 3]



[0015] Here, the radical shown by R is mentioned as what has suitable things, such as a hydrogen atom, a carboxyl group, and a carboxy methoxy group. Moreover, the PTIO derivative used by this invention may be a salt permitted in pharmacology. For example, salt: ammonium salt of alkaline earth metals, such as salt; magnesium of alkali metal, such as sodium and a potassium, calcium, and barium; the salt of tertiary amine, such as a pyridine, triethylamine, and Tori n butylamine, etc. is mentioned.

[0016] A PTIO derivative is a well-known compound and can be easily prepared by the well-known approach. (For example, that whose R in a general formula is a hydrogen atom, i.e., 2-phenyl-, -4, 5, and 5-tetramethyl imidazoline-1-oxy-3-oxide (it may be hereafter written as PTIO) is compoundable to J.Am.Chem.Soc.90, and 1078 and 1968 by the approach of a publication.)

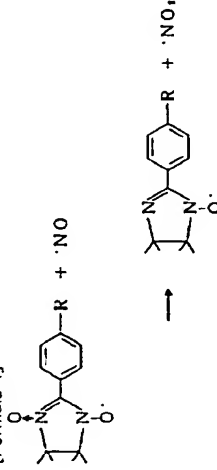
[0017] Moreover, that whose R in general formula is carboxyl group, 2-(4-carboxyphenyl)-4-[i.e., 4 and 5, and 5-tetramethyl imidazoline-1-oxy-3-oxide (it may be hereafter written as carboxy-PTIO). After a potassium-hydrogencarbonate water solution neutralizes 2, the 3-screw (hydroxy amino) -2, and 3-dimethyl butyl sulfate water solution, 4-formyl benzoic acid is added and it is 1 and 3-dihydroxy first, -A 4, 4, 5, and 5-tetramethyl-2-(4-carboxyphenyl) tetrahydro imidazole is obtained. It continues, and in N,N-dimethylformamide, a lead dioxide is added, and this compound is stirred and filtered. The water-soluble fraction of filtrate is condensed, a solution is adjusted to pH8.0, and it freeze-dries. The potassium salt of carboxy-PTIO can be obtained (Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993).

[0018] Moreover, that whose R in general formula is carboxy methoxy group, 2-{4-(carboxy methoxy) phenyl}-4 [i.e., 4 and 5, and 5-tetramethyl imidazoline-1-oxy-3-oxide (it may be hereafter written as carboxymethoxy-PTIO) 4-formyl phenoxacetic acid is used instead of 4-formyl benzoic acid, and it is a ***. By the same approach as carboxy-PTIO The potassium salt of carboxymethoxy-PTIO can be obtained (Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993).

[0019] These PTIO derivatives are set in the living body. A direct reaction is carried out as shown in -NO and the following formula. -NO -NO2 It changed and this produced superfluously in the living body. -NO is eliminable. In addition, it produced, -NO2 Although it is thought that there is antitviral activity in itself, they are HNO2 and HNO3 at the usual metabolic fate after that. It is become and detoxified.

[0020]

[Formula 4]



[0021] Although solubility [as opposed to water in three kinds of aforementioned PTIO derivatives] differs, the reactivity with -NO is the same, is set to this invention, and may use a gap. Moreover, two or more sorts of these derivatives may be used together and used. [0022] When a virus infection mouse is medicated with the PTIO derivative in this invention, the restorative effect and the high survival rate of remarkable weight are acquired, and the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection can be effectively treated by administration of a

PTIO derivative. Such pharmacology effectiveness of a PTIO derivative is considered to be the trauma factor by the side of a living body in which production induction is superfluously carried out by a host's infection response to virus infection. It thinks based on eliminating -NO, - In virus infection, NOS is guided first and superfluous production induction of NO originates in NOS activity increasing sharply.

[0023] The effectiveness that it is effective, without being limited especially if it is the virus infection which causes the pharmacology effectiveness of the PTIO derivative in this invention and superfluous production of NO, for example, remarkable at the time of infection by an influenza virus, the Herpes virus, the hepatitis virus, the cytomegalovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), etc. is accepted.

[0024] Moreover, PTIO derivative in order not to act on -NO production system, it is constantly [the prolongment nature accepted in an NOS inhibitor] required, -NO production control is not caused and the in vivo toxicity of a PTIO derivative is not accepted by bioactive concentration. [0025] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention makes the above PTIO derivatives an active principle. The infectious disease therapy of the virus in this invention is removing the trauma factor by the side of the living body guided by virus infection, and it is because the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection is removed and treated.

[0026] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention is prepared so that taking orally or a parenteral target can be medicated with a PTIO derivative. When prescribing a medicine for the patient by taking orally, a PTIO derivative is mixed with the additives (support, an excipient, diluent, etc.) permitted on physic, and it is used as powder, a granule, a tablet, a capsule, troches, liquor, syrups, oils, etc. When parenteral, it is used as a solution or suspension as injections or suppositories, such as intravenous drip, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection, and subcutaneous injection, etc. The loadings of the PTIO derivative in each pharmaceutical preparation are selected suitably, and are not limited especially.

[0027] For example, in order to manufacture oils, homogeneity can be distributed to the middle class thru/or higher-fatty-acid glyceride, and a PTIO derivative can be prepared to it. The middle class thru/or higher-fatty-acid glyceride used here is the saturation of 6-20 carbon numbers or Monod of unsaturated fatty acid, G, or triglyceride. When the typical thing contained in the above-mentioned fatty-acid glyceride is mentioned, they are Monod of a caprylic acid, a capric acid, a lauric acid, a myristic acid, a palmitic acid, oleic acid, linolic acid, and a linolenic acid, G, or triglyceride, for example, these fatty-acid glyceride is independent -- or it can be used, mixing suitably.

[0028] Fatty-acid glyceride may be any of the thing of a natural thing, composition, or a semisynthesis. Usually, it is convenient to use natural vegetable oil. As vegetable oil used in this invention, olive oil (70 - 85% of oleic acid, 4 - 12% of linolic acid, 7 - 15% of palmitic acids), corn oil (40 - 60% of linolic acid, 25 - 45% of palmitic acids), sesame oil (35 - 46% of oleic acid, 35 - 48% of linolic acid), camellia oil, palm oil (45 - 52% of lauric acids, 4 - 12% of capric acids, 6 - 10% of caprylic acids), palm oil, etc. are desirable, for example. A commercial item can be used for these as it is. As commercial middle-class fatty-acid triglyceride for example, PANASETO 875 (trademark) by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. -- said -- 810 -- said -- 800 (10 - 100% of caprylic-acid contents) -- ODO (trademark) (67% of caprylic-acid contents) by the Nishin Oil Mills, Ltd. etc. as middle-class fatty acid monoglyceride for example, the gay tex PT by Kao Corp. (trademark) (about 60% of capric-acid contents) etc. -- the monoglyceride of a middle-class fatty acid, and a jig resaler -- as mixture with the id for example, DINA mitt Nobel Witaforl (trademark) etc. -- moreover -- as higher-fatty-acid triglyceride -- Wako Pure Chem Industry -- the olive oil of make, the linolic acid by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd., other commercial edible oil, etc. can use, respectively.

[0029] In order to manufacture the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention, in addition to the fatty-acid glyceride which added an amphiphilic assistant and/or low-grade alcohol beforehand, or non-added fatty-acid glyceride, the PTIO derivative prepared by the value (6.8-7.5) of a request of pH or its freeze-drying powder of the water solution of a salt (it is hereafter called PTIO derivatives for short) permitted in pharmacology is distributed to homogeneity. Or the ammonium-carbonate water solution of PTIO derivatives, the water solution

of an amphiphilic assistant, and/or mixture with low-grade alcohol are freeze-dried, the middle class thru/or a higher-fatty-acid glyceride solution are added to desiccation powder, and it distributes to homogeneity. By preparing the obtained dispersion liquid with a conventional method according to various kinds of pharmaceutical forms, the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention can be manufactured.

[0030] The amphiphilic assistant used here is the nontoxic matter equipped with the hydrophilic property and oleophilic quality of both sexes. As a typical thing, a natural amphoteric surface active agent, polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester (Tween system), a sorbitan fatty acid ester (Span system), a polyethylene glycol, etc. can be mentioned as a natural amphoteric surface active agent -- desirable -- soybean phosphatide, yolk lecithin, and these relatives -- it is a compound, for example, the phosphatidylcholine by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd., yolk lecithin, a soybean lecithin, phosphatidylethanolamine, etc. can be used. Moreover, if it considers a polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, for TSUN (Tween) [the product made from Wako Pure Chem Industry] 20 (trademark), as polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, a span (Span) [the product made from Wako Pure Chem Industry] 20 (trademark) is [YUNIGURI [the Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make]] PEG as a polyethylene glycol as a sorbitan fatty acid ester, for example, 6000 can use, respectively. In addition, for example, the Rau Lynne sodium sulfate can be used as an anionic surface active agent, and a benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, and EIZON (trademark) (U.S. Nelson Res.& Dev. shrine make) can be used as a cationic surface active agent, respectively. Moreover, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, a butanol, etc. can be used as low-grade alcohol used here. Moreover, amino acid, its derivative (an example, a 5-oxo--2-pyrrolidone carboxy rucksack acid fatty acid ester), etc. can be used.

[0031] The amount of the fatty-acid glyceride used is about 0.1-100ml to 1mg of PTIO derivatives, and is 0.5-5ml preferably. Although an amphiphilic assistant and low-grade alcohol do not necessarily need to be added, when adding these, while the wetting effectiveness over an oil is added and the increase of distributed solubility and a stable constituent are obtained, an absorption facilitatory effect is added. Although the additions of an amphiphilic assistant differ according to the class, in a liquid assistant, 0.05-5mg is usually suitable for them at 0.01-0.1ml or a solid-state assistant to 1mg of PTIO derivatives. The addition of low-grade alcohol is about 1 - 15% of the weight of the whole quantity. By addition of low-grade alcohol, it can be made a more uniform solution.

[0032] although the dose in the Homo sapiens of the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention changes with a patient's age, weight, a symptom, administration roots, etc. -- the case of intravenous drip intravenous administration -- an adult -- one person is usually the range of 100mg - 5g as a PTIO derivative per day, and a medicine can be preferably prescribed for the patient in 200mg - 2g.

[0033]

[Example] Hereafter, although the example of an experiment and an example explain this invention in more detail, this invention is not limited at all by these examples etc.

[0034] The ddY system mouse (5-6 weeks old, weight of about 30g) was made to carry out pernasal spraying infection of the example of experiment 1 influenza virus [A2 / Kumamoto (H2 N2)] in the amount equivalent to a fifty percent lethal dose value. It medicated intraperitoneal one with 5mg [per mouse] PTIO once [1] per day for five days from the 3rd after infection. PTIO used the PTIO oils made to dissolve 10mg PTIO in 1ml oils (PANASETO 875 (trademark); Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make). As contrast, it medicated intraperitoneal with 0.5ml per mouse for the oils which do not contain PTIO once [1] per day similarly. The number of each groups is ten and they showed the effectiveness over weight recovery of these mice and a survival rate to drawing 1 and drawing 2, respectively.

[0035] The group [weight recovery / clearly] compared with a control group rashly which prescribed PTIO oils for the patient so that clearly from drawing 1 and drawing 2. Moreover, the group which prescribed PTIO oils for the patient to 60% of the control group about the survival rate became 100%. From the above-mentioned result, it was shown clearly that the PTIO oils in this invention had a curative effect to an influenza virus infection mouse.

[0036] It replaces with PTIO in the example 1 of example of experiment 2 experiment. It was the

same result when the same experiment was conducted using carboxy-PTIO and carboxymethoxy-PTIO.

[0037] It is referred to as oils-sized PTIO by carrying out shaking stirring and solubilizing PTIO of 11.0g of examples to 100ml PANASETO 875 (trademark) (Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make).

[0038] A solution is prepared by adding the phosphatidylcholine of 250mg of examples to 1ml distilled water, and ultrasonicated and melting it. It freeze-dries, after carrying out mixed stirring of the tales doses of this solution and the solution (50mg/(ml)) which dissolved the powder of carboxy-PTIO in 0.02% ammonium-carbonate water solution under ice-cooling. 30ml of PANASETO 875 (trademark) is added to 100mg of this freeze-drying powder, and it ultrasonicates for 30 seconds by being during an iced water bath. carboxy-PTIO content liquids and solutions are obtained.

[0039] Example 3 carboxy-PTIO 100mg is melted in a bicarbonate-od-soda solution 5.0 20ml%, and can be made into water-soluble injections. carboxymethoxy-PTIO can be similarly made into water-soluble injections.

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention is superfluously produced by a host's infection response at the time of virus infection. The PTIO derivative from which -NO is removed effectively is made into an active principle, and it is useful to pathogenic manifestation ***** by virus infection, such as an influenza virus, a Herpes virus, a hepatitis virus, a cytomegalovirus, and a human immunodeficiency virus. Therefore, it is used as the prophylactic to such virus infection, and a remedy.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is drawing showing the weight restorative effect of the mouse in the example 1 of an experiment, and medicates intraperitoneal one with PTIO once [1] per day at the time of an arrow head.

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is drawing showing the survival rate of the mouse in the example 1 of an experiment, and medicates intraperitoneal one with PTIO once [1] per day at the time of an arrow head.

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